

**The Times-Dispatch**  
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**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.**

**BLEASE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Cole L. Blease has been nominated by the Democrats of South Carolina for Governor of that State. This is the third time he has made for the place—"one I love, two I love to say, three I love with all my heart." It is the proudest moment of his life and one of the sorriest experiences in the life of the State. In spite of the powerful opposition of the Press, the antagonism of the Pulpit, the bitter resentment of many, perhaps a majority, of the "better people of the State," if indeed, it can claim to have any "better people," after Tuesday's work at the polls, Blease won the race by a very substantial majority. We think it can be claimed that it was the vote of Charleston which gave him the office, not that the people of Charleston preferred Blease to Featherstone, but that they took him as the lesser of two evils, as more nearly representing the Democratic idea of local self-government. But for the whiskey bottle, in which sign South Carolina has been doing business for nearly seventeen years, Charleston would probably have voted for Featherstone rather than for Blease; but standing for State-wide prohibition, in a State which is already practically State-wide in its prohibition of the sale of intoxicants, the Charlestonians emphasized their objection to the prohibition movement, against the protests and warnings of many of their self-conscious advisers on the outside and the daily thunderings of their two daily newspapers, one in the morning and one in the evening, the morning paper being, as *Li Sum Ling* described it, the best paper in the morning and the evening paper the best paper in the evening.

Speaking of the part the papers played in the campaign against Blease, we were told on Monday by *The News and Courier* that "only three newspapers in South Carolina have ventured to endorse the candidacy of Mr. Blease." "Ventured to endorse" was not an altogether happy expression; but the statement was true that only three papers in the State supported him, and they were weekly papers of small circulation and supposedly little influence. All the other papers, daily, Sunday, morning and afternoon, religious, occasional and weekly to the number of fifty or sixty, or more, piled on him to such an extent that he could scarcely breathe, and yet he beat them all, not by any virtue of his own, but because he seemed to be nearer right on the main question than his opponent; Featherstone standing for State-wide prohibition, Blease, as nearly as we can make it out, for local option.

Blease's nomination, which is equivalent to election, will result in some embarrassing situations in South Carolina. The Lieutenant-Governor of the State, the Hon. C. A. Smith, is an out-and-out Prohibitionist, and he will be, ex-officio, President of the State Senate. The Attorney-General, the Hon. J. Fraser Lyon, has been pursuing the whiskey grafters of the old State Dispensary system with remarkable energy, and among them several of the clients of Mr. Blease, who has been elected Governor; for Blease is also a lawyer and has been charged with some rather shady transactions in connection with the Dispensary loot.

Blease's election will place him at the head of all the State Institutions of higher education—the University, the Citadel Academy, the College for Women, Clemson College and the State College for Colored People at Orangeburg; that is to say, he will be chairman ex-officio of the governing boards of these several institutions, and this relation is likely to produce some strained conditions. He has expressed himself at times in a very pronounced way against the higher education of the negro, and that does not promise well for the negro college and for other efforts that may be made for the education of the negro. The most embarrassing of his experiences, however, will be his first meeting with the trustees of the University from which he was expelled for the offense of plagiarism, expelled, we have been informed, by the faculty, by the student-body and by the literary society.

How it will work out, no one can tell; but for the sake of the State, it is hoped that he will make a good and efficient Governor. He has a great opportunity and we hope that he will make the most of it. As a condition precedent, it is suggested that he try to change his looks as far as possible. This can be effected partly by a change of dress, the abolition of the jim-jam coat, which is too old for his years and should not be worn by a man of his size except on formal occasions. Then he should discard the broad-brimmed black hat, which was all well enough during the stress of the

campaign and in the factory towns, we should also advise that he cut down the height of his collar as represented in his "official" photographs, and that he get a hair cut. He has got what he has been working for all these years and his supporters will think all the more of him now if he will only fix up a bit, and conform, in outward appearance at least, to some of the conventions.

It will be not less gratifying than surprising if Mr. Blease shall make a creditable Governor of South Carolina. It is believed that he will "stand by his friends;" but he ought to do more than that. "His friends" could not have elected him to office. He knows this better than anybody else, and if he is worth his salt he will stand by his friends only to the extent that they stand by what is best for the State, whose affairs he will administer for two years from next January. Fearful the worst, but hoping for the best, the people of his State will follow his course with a disposition to praise him for the good he does and to damn him for the evil.

**MAINE'S ANSWER TO ROOSEVELT.**

Maine has answered the challenge of Theodore Roosevelt to a contest for a New Nationalism. The old ways are good enough for its people, and the Constitution, which the fathers framed and upon which this great Nation has been built, is better far in their sight than the crazy theories of a crazy man has been preaching up and down the land; theories, that, if applied in practice, as the New York Times says, "would destroy our representative institutions, that would undermine their chief bulwark by transforming the courts into tribunals not for interpreting and declaring the law, but for substituting in its place the raw, unformed, shifting doctrines of those apostles of innovation who have confused and added the popular mind by their ravings."

The Portland correspondent of the New York Herald reports that the men who were behind Fernald, the Republican candidate for Governor in Maine, urged the "Roosevelt policies" as one of the reasons why the people of that State should vote for him. By a plurality of 5,732 the people of Maine rejected Fernald and Roosevelt, and all their works. The Herald prints interviews with many prominent men who have been trying to explain the cause of the overturn in Maine and their opinion is that "Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of bossism and advocacy of the 'New Nationalism' caused the Maine result." This view will spread over the country and explain the otherwise unexplainable situation.

The Times says of Roosevelt's part in the Republican catastrophe, "he has not merely divided the Republican party and broken and destroyed its organization and discipline, he has to a very considerable degree effaced the very party lines, so that in the West Democrats and Republicans touch elbows and shoulders in the vast throngs that send up hats and hurrahs wherever he speaks." There is no way just now apparent by which the Republican party can save itself, except by the surrender of the Democratic voters of the country to the passions of the hour. "There is no hope," as the Times says, "of Democratic rehabilitation and victory in following the principles of Republican insurgency, of the 'New Nationalism,' or in further dalliance with the kindred and practically identical principles of Bryanism." The hope of the Democratic party is in the East, not in the West; in Connecticut and New York and New Jersey and Indiana and Maine and not in Kansas and Montana and the rotten borough of the West. Its best men nominated on a platform as broad as the Constitution of the country will permit, and the victory will be sure.

**REMEMBER MAINE!**

Remember Maine! They smell to heaven—the garbage carts in Richmond and Norfolk and also in Indianapolis, Indiana, and there appears to be no hand under heaven to shield the people from this vile nuisance. It is a little better in Indianapolis than it is in either of the Virginian cities because, as the News of that city says, the law out there is not at fault so much as the indifference with which it is enforced. One provision of the General Ordinances of Indianapolis is:

It shall be the duty of the person or persons with whom a garbage removal contract is made to procure a sufficient number of wagons or vehicles with tight beds, provided with close-fitting covers, to carry out of the city limits all slops and garbage, etc.

The Ordinances further provide: That no slops, garbage or refuse matter shall, by any person whatsoever, be heaped, piled or upon any street or alley of said city in any open, leaky or uncovered wagons or vehicles, but all slops, garbage or refuse matter shall be carried in tight covered boxes or wagon-beds.

Both of these are wise provisions; of great importance not only to the comfort but to the health of the people of the town. The fact that the lids of the Indianapolis carts are not closed frequently and that "the law providing for the decent and sanitary collection of garbage is daily violated all over the city, just as is the law which requires all householders to provide for their garbage a watertight, covered vessel," proves the inefficiency of the law. Says the News: "Richmond appears to lack the law to bring about the reform desired, but something more than law is needed to reach the desired end."

If there is a law in Richmond to regulate the collection and disposition of garbage it needs either amendment or enforcement, probably both. It is a disgrace to the city that the abuse of which we have complained is suffered to exist for a day. The smelling equipment of the health, or police de-

partment, or committee on style, or whoever or whatever is to blame for a shameful condition must be out of gear. How would it do to have the garbage carts parked for a night or two, or a day or two, in the neighborhood of the places where these guardians of the interests of the dear people reside? That would arouse them possibly to a scent of their duty to the long-suffering public.

**THE SPIRIT OF VANDALISM.**

The Charlottesville Progress informs us that unless some check can be put on the "ruthless relic hunters" who visit Monticello, that historic estate will have to be closed to the public. Souvenir collectors have lately taken too many liberties with the property of the owner of the place. Statuary has been mutilated, shrubs and plants destroyed, and other objects defaced and made less attractive. The Progress says:

"If there is one class of people, more than another, that would be supposed to appreciate the beauty of Monticello from an aesthetic and historical point of view, it would be those engaged in teaching. And yet it was the careless disregard of property rights by those attending the University Summer School, this year, that has almost defaced the owner of Monticello to close it to the public. Among other acts of expensive thoughtlessness was that committed by three young ladies who carved their names and addresses on a fifty-year-old century plant, from the effects of which it died. They should have known that they were not only guilty of a trespass upon the hospitality of the owner of Monticello, but of an actual violation of the law for which they could be subjected to a severe penalty."

It is inexplicable that people who ought to know better thus desecrate a spot which is sacred to all lovers of liberty and democracy. Why is there lacking a spirit of reverence in these vandal visitors to a shrine hallowed with a thousand memories of the mighty master of men and measures who once dwelt there? Yet what has been done at Monticello has been done in hundreds of other places equally as worthy of the most rigid respect. The torch of the vandal is closely akin to the hammer of the relic-hunter.

**THE GAME OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.**

Much has been said of late about the "office-holding trust" in this Commonwealth. Despite the fact that the office-holders have organized, many protests have gone up that they had no special purpose in mind. These protests were hollow. The definite purpose behind the organization of the office-holders is to secure the passage of the two proposed amendments to the Constitution affecting them. It is simply a machine, for it proposes to do just what a machine does—to perpetuate those in power who belong to it.

To the Charlottesville Progress we are indebted for our information as to the circular now being mailed from the headquarters of the Treasurers' and Commissioners' Association to each treasurer and commissioner of the revenue in Virginia. Here is the circular:

"Buena Vista, Va., September 6, 1910.

"Dear Sir:

"1. Try to get every precinct committeeman in line with you, and if possible the judges and clerks of election.

"2. Have two men besides friendly to the amendments at each voting place to quietly solicit the votes as they come up to the polls, and when possible have one from each party.

"Each precinct should have printed a number of copies of the ballot, so marked as to be a guide to the voters in marking their tickets and a sufficient number of those should be in the hands of those who agree to assist at the polls.

"Ask every one you meet, regardless of party, to vote for the amendments in which treasurers and commissioners are interested. The more voters you get pledged to it in this way, the less the danger of opposition for the office, should the amendments carry.

"In having the guides printed, see to it that the clauses affecting your interests are printed in capitals, so as to draw attention and emphasize the importance of these amendments."

There it is—the avowed declaration of the office-holders that they are going to station their pickets at every ballot box in this State to persuade the voters to vote for the changes, that they are going to try to prejudice the precinct committeemen and judges and clerks of election in their favor. They will even furnish guides to voting. Tammany could not have sent out more comprehensive instructions.

Mark you, the instruction "Try to get every precinct committeeman in line with you, and if possible the judges and clerks of election." In other words, get the precinct committeeman to use his influence with voters in the neighborhood of the polls for these amendments, and get the judges in line so that when they assist voters they will assist them to vote the "right way."

Mark you, the sentence: "The more voters you get pledged to it in this way, the less the danger of opposition for the office, should the amendments carry." In other words, kill two birds with one stone. It is striking proof of what we have contended all along—that these "office-holders' amendments" provide the instrument by which the office-holders seek a life tenure. "Kill off opposition," says "there's the rub." This is the spirit of the office-holder wherever you find him. "Kill off opposition, prevent the operation of the Democratic principle of rotation in office, let me hold office until I die, building up my personal machine more and more powerfully every year!"

Are the people of Virginia going to stand for such a machine as this? Are the office-holders to be the only organized body? If the office-holders organize against the people, should not the people organize against the office-holders? The interests of the people are pitted against the interests of the office-holders; the common good is arrayed against special privilege. Is it not time for the people to assert them-

selves? The Augusta County Arguments well says:

"It is said, and it is so it argues the part of wisdom, that the voters of Virginia are beginning to inquire why it should be necessary for the various office-holders to organize into societies, hold meetings, make assessments and employ lobbyists to represent them before the Legislature."

Why is it "necessary"? It is because the office-holders know that reason and justice and experience are against them, and that the only way that these considerations may be overcome is by the shrewd manipulation of those whose interests are to be served by the passage of the proposed amendments. The office-holders know that many wise and patriotic men in this Commonwealth deny the wisdom of these proposed changes; they recall that the Constitutional Convention, composed of the best of the intellect and statesmanship of Virginia, recorded itself positively and directly against the changes which the office-holders now seek.

No one is sending out circulars to the opponents of these changes, but we believe that the common sense of the people will defeat "the office-holders' amendments." It is the duty of the good people of this State to resist the interference of the machine of these county officers, and they will resist it.

**FULL OF FUNNY PEOPLE.**

Some South Carolinians have a very queer idea of "fun." Says a special dispatch received by the editor of *The Times-Dispatch* yesterday: "Blease has been nominated. There is likely to be fun here for a couple of years." Fun at the University, fun at Clemson College, fun at the Woman's College, fun at the Colored College in Orangeburg, fun with the Attorney-General's office and fun with the Lieutenant-Governor; fun at the Citadel and fun, fun, fun everywhere, and many drops to drink. Fun at the State Ball, fun on the hustings, fun in all the factory towns, fun with the corporations, fun on sea and shore; the funniest time South Carolina has had in years. But there stands Charleston with its magnificent majority, true to its ancient reputation so aptly described by the poet:

"Charleston is a funny place and full of funny people."

What strange things happen in politics!

**PINCHOT IN TROUBLE.**

Butler's Buffalo News does not know what Pinchot won at the Conservation Congress at St. Paul that he should weep about it, and confesses an utter inability to feel "the wistful reaction of a great victor in a mighty struggle." But we who have seen Butler when he seemed to be the least bit watery himself, as for instance when he was exalting the horn of the Chevalier Michel de Young at the last annual meeting of the Associated Press, will wonder that he cannot appreciate the deep emotion of Pinchot, and especially when it has been stirred by the wind of Beveridge's immortal mouth. Why not let Pinchot cry all he likes?

**NAT GETS IN WRONG, AGAIN.**

Nat Wright's newspaper, the Cleveland Leader, has some very funny notions about politics. It admits that the Republicans got a terrible thrashing in Maine and has reached the conclusion that the only way the Republican party can be saved is by "unmistakable and thorough-going progressiveness." But Nat seems to have lost sight altogether of the vital fact that the Republicans in Maine were not licked by the so-called Progressives, but by the old-fashioned Democrats, who believe in the Constitution and follow in the straight and narrow path the fathers trod. After awhile, say in a thousand years or so, Nat and other advanced thinkers will find that the Constitution was made for all classes and conditions of men and for all time. There is a wonderful lot of encouragement in the thought that the Democrats won the victory in Maine because they stuck to the old ways. These "Ten Commandments" of the American people will not budge, and stealing of the sort Nat Wright's party has been doing all these years still continues stealing.

**GOOD ROADS AS OBJECT LESSONS.**

The Northern Neck News in its latest issue makes a very sensible plea for good roads, urging organization of farmers in its section for the purpose of using the split log drag on the roads near their homes. The News says:

"The pieces of new road (sand-clay) built with State aid in Westmoreland county are doing more to arouse the enthusiasm in the matter of good roads than anything which has yet occurred in that section. There is nothing like an object lesson, no teaching like experience, which is truly said to be the best of all teachers. This sort of road work is teaching the public the benefits of good highways, and, secondly, it is teaching the people the good sense of concentrating energy and money and labor in the matter of road building. No matter how much the people living on lateral highways may grumble, there is, in every county, a main line of highway, more traveled and therefore more important to be worked than any other. We notice that at a public meeting in Appomattox last week, a great number of farmers, living on the lateral highways, which could not be reached by the State aid fund at this time for the reasons above pointed out, agreed to make and use split log drags on the roads in front of their places, the county paying \$1 to each of them towards the construction thereof. Where our road funds are small and our people are unwilling to bond, the farmers would find working the roads in front of their places a good investment and a fine advertisement. But, of course, this is not likely to amount to much practical benefit, unless there is organization and a mutual agreement. Co-operation and a consequent esprit de corps is necessary. How about it?"

In all that it says, the News is quite right. If the farmers would form organizations and agree to use the split log drag on the roads near their farms, such roads so improved would do much to excite a general interest in good roads and result, in all probability, in a definite county movement for this valuable reform.

In Appomattox, the county is agreeing to pay for the making of the split log drag on condition that the farmer will make one and use it on the roads near his farm for a reasonable distance. The county, we understand, is paying this out of its general road fund, and such an expenditure is an investment well worth while. Other counties might do likewise with great benefit to themselves.

Another good suggestion is taken from the latest number of the Municipal Journal and Engineer, which tells us that in Ransom County, North Dakota, the county good roads association recently offered three prizes for the best stretch of road to all the road overseers of the county. The purpose of the contest was to arouse interest in the making of better roads. The contest was a hot one, and those who won the prizes showed most excellent results in good road-making. There were a great many entries, and next year the same plan will be followed. There was a first prize of one hundred dollars; a second of sixty dollars, and a third of forty dollars.

Why cannot the counties which are interested in the extension of good roads in their boundaries follow the example of this North Dakota county? We believe that if they did so, the results would be of incalculable benefit to the counties concerned. There is no reason why there should not be a good roads organization in every county, and such associations could raise money for annual competitions without much difficulty. Or, if they did not wish to adopt the prize plan, they could at least pay for the split log drags to be used by farmers along the roads.

Individuals working near their homes can do much to promote the cause of good roads. If they organize to further such work, they can do a great deal more. They may begin modestly, but they will soon find that they are doing a great work when they promote the construction of better highways.

**INTERPRETING "THE TRIBUNE."**

We are informed by the Boston Herald that the New York Tribune has at last broken the silence which got hold of it after the Colonel's speech at Osa-watomie, and that it is now engaged in the discussion of "both the motives and the object of his Western tour." The Herald seems to think that the Tribune is analyzing a little bit, as we infer from this statement: "The Tribune affirms that he has no political motive in view." Indeed! But our Boston contemporary will admit that the Tribune has a rather hard row to hoe, and that it is doing the best it can. It might be different if White-lane were at home; but as long as he is simply a left-over, manifestly it would be too much to expect his great newspaper to unnecessarily antagonize the Administration. Cui bono? as we clericalists say, when the Latin is easy and can be found readily in the back of almost any reputable dictionary, what's the use of making trouble when one can get along without it? What's the use of whooping up old Taft, when the Colonel may come back? Where does the Tribune stand as between these two great moral forces in the redemption of the Republic? What business is it of the Boston Herald, or any other Herald or Times or World or Sun, what the leading Republican paper does about Taft? Every heart is supposed to know its own bitterness and likewise every newspaper is supposed to know what it is after, even if it do not. Besides, the Boston Herald is in the hands of receivers, who, by the way, are making a better paper of it than it ever was before, and even if it do speak for the Court, what business is it of the Court to interfere with the goings-out and comings-in of a newspaper in New York?

The Montgomery Advertiser protests that instead of having so many Democratic dinners all over the country, it would be better to save the money and send it to the Democratic National Committee for the legitimate expenses of the hard fight that is ahead of us two years hence. Wise Advertiser when it says "we celebrate before we land." We could very well afford to give up these dinners if we could only get the offices.

We would say for the benefit of any of the better class of South Carolinians who contemplate a change of residence on account of the result of the election on Tuesday that Virginia holds out a welcoming hand to them, if they are disposed to work for their living.

"The only thing" fiddling Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, can say now is that "I am for peace and harmony, for conciliation and reconciliation." The Senator will now give his inimitable rendition of that American classic: "For Jordan is a hard road to travel, I believe."

How will the changed condition of things in Tennessee affect the race of the Hon. Benton McMinn for United States Senator? It is hoped that he will get in this time. He would do good work in Washington. Besides, how was he to know that Patterson was not as strong as he claimed to be?

"What becomes of the old automobile" is the question asked by Roy O. Randall in the October number of *Popular Mechanics*. Judging by the way they wheeze and puff and smell up West Franklin Street way, some of them have come to Richmond.

How would it do for the printers of Richmond to give the two or three hundred delegates from the typographical unions who are to be here on Sunday a great surprise by taking them all to church?

**Women's Secrets**

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and speedily cured. Such a record would be remarkable were it not that cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as to what fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Free, Buffalo, N. Y.

**DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION**  
Makes Weak Women Strong,  
Sick Women Well.

**Daily Queries and Answers**

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**Stench of Pugilism.**

To settle a dispute, please say which has the longest reach, Jeffries or Johnson, and what each one reaches to.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**

Johnson has the longest reach. His is 77 3/4 inches; that of Jeffries is 75 inches.

**Baseball Attendance.**

As a reader and subscriber to your paper, can you tell me through your Query Column how Peter Dinklage comes in to the attendance with Danville, Roanoke and Lynchburg?

**T. C. JOHNSON.**

We have no specific statistics on this point, but we understand that in the four cities named the attendance is about the same.

**Mints, Holidays, Etc.**

Please answer the following:

1. How many mints are there in the United States and where located?
2. Are there any national holidays? If so, name them.
3. If any person destroys money can he be arrested, and if charged, what is the penalty for the offense? A.

1. The mints are located at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Denver and Carson City, the latter equipped as an assay office.

2. There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act

making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

3. There is no penalty inflicted upon persons for mutilating or destroying money, unless it is done with fraudulent intent.

**Philadelphia Americans at Washington.**

Will you kindly tell me on what Saturdays (if any) the Philadelphia Americans play at Washington, D. C., before the close of the season?

**A SUBSCRIBER.**

Twice on Saturday, October 8.

**Practice of Mechanic-Therapy.**

Will you please inform me as to whether or not I can practice mechanic therapy, or manual manipulation in this State without passing the Board of Medical Examiners? A READER.

No.

**Area of Lower California.**

What is the area of Lower California, and what is the temperature during the summer months?

The area is 57,000 square miles, temperature during the summer months is about 70 to 80 degrees, and the best of the Pacific coast side and hotter on the gulf coast.

**EMPRESS ALEXANDRA GOES ON LONG REST**

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Empress Alexandra has now gone on a long rest, and will spend a few weeks of complete rest and quiet at her brother's castle of Friedberg, near the old town of Frankfurt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, because it is there that she first made the acquaintance of her husband, in 1891, as a nineteen-year-old girl, one of the military manoeuvres in the vicinity. The very fact that the imperial couple should be so anxious to revisit the scenes where they first learned to know one another, constitutes an additional proof to the many already furnished, that the marriage was a love match, and that there is no more truth in the stories constantly being printed, to the effect that the heart of Nicholas belongs to the place of his wedding entirely to a girl whom some describe as the daughter of a Jewish contractor, and others as a ballerina, than there is in the other equally fantastic tales concerning the alleged morganatic marriage of King George to the admiral's daughter, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburg, or the nickname of "The Lady of Malta."

A goodly portion of the Czarina's youth was passed in the ivy and white rose mantled Castle of Friedberg, and she has the shade of the trees a hundred years old, that adorn its picturesque grounds, and her brother, the reigning Duke of Hesse, has placed of his delicate attention to his favorite sister, has had the apartments which she occupied as a girl, redecorated and furnished with the same pictures, hangings, and even books and bric-a-brac, that had a place there when she made her home there. If the Empress has more than any other calculated to restore the shaking nerves of the Czarina, and to give her the peace of mind and the freedom from anxiety for her loved ones, of which she stands in such sore need, it is this ancient castle of the so-called mountain of Peace, which stands on the spot where the Romans built one of their towers, where an imperial fortress existed in middle ages, and where Empress Henry, the wife of Frederick Barbarossa, in turn made her home; and all of them finding pleasure and relief in the beautiful and ancient view looking out over the little river Unstrut.

Through the assumption by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro of the title of King, there is once more a woman on the throne of a European State, and the young Queen, who has been crowned as Queen, for the still handsome consort of the new King of Montenegro is the daughter of Peter Wittich, who, of humble origin, has raised himself to the rank of commander of the bodyguard of Prince Nicholas, ruler of Montenegro, his wife being a princess of the royal house of the time of her marriage had followed the calling of her people, namely, that of a seamstress. It is owing to this fact that the new Queen of Montenegro's parents were people of the humblest origin, especially the mother, the young Queen's mother, the late Empress, the wife of the late King, named by her husband's foes "the goat-head," especially by his enemies among the Italian aristocracy, who take exception to the allegedly plebeian and even radical policy, by means of which Victor Emmanuel has won the good will of the people, and who also complain that he does not waste vast sums of money in court pageants, and in state entertainments, but, with thrifty instincts that have been strangely with the frightful extravagance of his grandfather, devotes all his spare time to his wife and to his children.

Like the other non-royal occupants of thrones of the last hundred years, Queen Milena of Montenegro has been a very good mother, and her father, King Peter, has been noted not only for their comeliness of feature, but for their superb physique.

There are only two others of these non-royal ladies still living whose hands have grasped a sceptre as Queen or Empress and each of them lost her throne in the Revolution of 1905. One of them is Empress Eugenie, who still survives the overthrow of the Empire in France, just forty years after she had been crowned as the daughter of the Spanish Count de Montijo, although there is judicial evidence to show that she was born of a French peasant, and that she died of grief after her husband's death. Then there is Queen Natalie of Serbia, whose husband was compelled to abdicate the crown of Serbia many years before his death. Natalie was a very handsome woman, she has become not only enormously stout, but actually obese. She is the daughter of Colonel Reschke, who made an enormous fortune as a member of the commissariat department of the Russian army.

Among the other Queens and Emperesses not to the manner born, have

been Queen Draga of Serbia, even whose shocking murder, along with her ill-fated husband, King Alexander, at Belgrade, in 1903, failed to atone for the infamy of her life. Then there was Queen Desree, the fascinating little Queen of Charles XIV. of Sweden, formerly the French Marshal Berнадotte, and founder of the present reigning dynasty in Sweden. She was the daughter of the Marcellus stockbroker, Francis Clary. Her sister Marie married Joseph Bonaparte, who was in turn King of Naples and King of Spain. Josephine de Tachet La Pagerie, widow of the Viscount Alexandre de Beauharnais, by her marriage with the first Napoleon, became Empress of France, and the best-loved of Emperor's sister, Caroline Bonaparte, whose family had occupied a relatively obscure position in Corsica until her brother won such fame on the battle fields of Europe, was for several years Queen of Naples, as wife of King Joachim Murat, and later as the wife of the Duke of Salaparuta, daughter of Empress Josephine by her first marriage, became Queen of Holland.

The only one who remains the wife of the present ruler of Monaco, who is, however, neither an Emperor nor a King, but merely a sovereign prince, his American wife, Alice Heine, born in New Orleans as the daughter of the Franco-American banker, Michel Heine, after sharing the throne of Monaco for several years, and being crowned with full fledged sovereign honors at several foreign courts, is now judicially divorced from her husband, although still bearing the title of Princess of Monaco. I may add that she is the only woman of wholly Jewish parentage that has ever occupied a European throne in modern times.

Although England and Germany can boast of having had and professing Jews as ministers of the crown; Germany in the person of Secretary of State for the Colonies Dernburg, and in England in the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, who, as president of the Board of Trade is virtually Minister of Commerce in the English Cabinet, it is Italy who enjoys the distinction of being the first of the great powers to appoint a professing Jew as Premier, in the person of Luigi Luzzatti.

His predecessor, Baron Sidney Sonnino, was a Jew by descent, and through his father; but his mother was an English Protestant, and he himself was brought up in that faith.

Prime Minister Luzzatti comes of a family that has given Jewish Rabbis, physicians, poets and scholars to Italy for generations, and he has been other than proud of his membership of the Jewish race and creed. Aside from his successful career as a statesman, he possesses an international reputation as the foremost political economist and financial expert of the present day; and it is a significant fact in the position of the Jews in Italy that while Luzzatti is Premier of the Kingdom, another professing Jew, namely, Ernesto Nathan, is Mayor of Rome.

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